WHY MAJOR IN SOCIOLOGY?

Sociology provides knowledge and skills important to a wide range of occupations. According to recent Sociology graduates, the most important skills they learned were:

- How to make an evidence-based argument (critical thinking).
- How to work with people who differ in race, ethnicity, gender or class.
- How to write a report that can be understood by non-sociologists.

WHAT CAN I DO WITH A SOCIOLOGY DEGREE?

- 1 out of 3 sociology graduates go to graduate school to earn their Master’s Degree or Ph.D.
- 2 out of 3 sociology graduates enter the workforce after graduation.

Job Categories of Recent Sociology Graduates

- Other: 8%
- Management-related: 4%
- Social Science Researcher: 5%
- IT, PR, Other: 8%
- Service Occupations: 12%
- Teachers: 12%
- Clerical/Administrative Assistant: 14%
- Sales/Marketing: 14%
- Social Services/Counselors: 24%

### Jobs

#### SOCIAL SERVICES/COUNSELORS
- Advocacy
- Case worker/social worker
- Domestic violence counselor
- Health Care Coordinator

#### SALES/MARKETING
- Focus group coordinator
- Marketing consultant

#### CLERICAL/ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
- Human resources administrator
- Office manager
- Paralegal
- Personal assistant
- Program assistant

#### TEACHERS
- Elementary teacher
- High-school teacher
- Librarian

#### SERVICE OCCUPATIONS
- Corrections officer
- Parole officer
- Police officer

#### INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT), PUBLIC RELATIONS, OTHER PROFESSIONALS
- Computer analyst
- Data entry manager
- IT consultant
- Market analyst
- Public relations coordinator

#### SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCHER
- Census research assistant
- Data analyst
- Market researcher
- Statistician
- Survey research technician
- Program Evaluator

#### MANAGEMENT-RELATED
- Labor relations manager
- Office manager
- Project manager

#### OTHER
- Affirmative action worker
- Human rights officer
- Legislative aide
- Peace corps volunteer

### Employers

- Adoption and child-care agencies
- Advocacy groups
- Community service agencies
- Federal, state, and local government agencies
- Halfway houses
- Non-profit organizations (e.g. AmeriCorps, United Way, etc.)
- Public Health Departments

- Non-profit organizations
- Public and private businesses

- Federal, state, and local government agencies
- Law firms
- Non-profit organizations
- Public and private businesses

- Colleges and Universities
- Public and private schools

- Correctional institutions
- Court systems
- Federal, state, and local governments (especially law enforcement agencies)

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